





# Chavez Now Poised For Boycott-Strike Of Teamster Work

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP) — Armed with a California Supreme Court ruling, Cesar Chavez, leader of the United Farm Workers Union, is poised for a possible boycott-strike against 45 California "lettuce belt" employers with field hands under contract with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"We are now making a demand on the growers to sit down and negotiate and sign contracts with a legitimate representative of the workers, the U.F.W.," Mr. Chavez said following yesterday's decision.

"Unless the growers negotiate, they will face a massive boycott and strike," the labor leader said.

In a 4-3 ruling, the high court ruled that agricultural workers and growers in the Salinas and Santa Maria Valleys had entered an exclusive five-year "union shop" agreement for their field workers without attempting to find out whether their workers supported the teamsters.

It said the U.F.W. could resume picketing and other union activities against the growers.

The U.F.W. said the high court's action essentially threw out a Monterey County Superior Court injunction prohibiting the union from picketing and carrying out a secondary lettuce boycott against lettuce picked by non-U.F.W. members.

There was no immediate comment from the teamsters union.

The court found that the growers' teamsters contracts could validly remain in effect, but it stated:

"From a practical point of view, an employer's grant of exclusive bargaining status to a nonrepresentative union must be considered the ultimate form of favoritism, completely substituting the employers' choice of unions for the employees' desires."

## COMPREN

## LECHUGA

## DE LA

## UFFW



\*\*\*\*\*



Dear Maria Anita,

I have just finished reading your December issue of ADELANTE RAZA!. One of my brothers here just started receiving it, I've had the opportunity to read it twice. I really enjoyed both issues and so I decided to send you and the rest of the brothers and sisters my compliments for the fine job you are doing. To me, nothing is more beautiful than pictures you show of our people struggling to be victorious in our struggle against oppression.

For the past four years that I've been in prison I've watched the will and determination of our people grow to the point where it is impossible for our oppressors to ignore our threat and existence. I've seen my people's heads busted on television during all those demonstrations in California, Nuevo Mejico, Milwaukee and all other places where our people have awoken. I've reached the point where I feel the pains and hardships of mi Raza. My heart yearns for the day when I too will be able to join in the long and difficult struggle against oppression.

About 2½ years ago two Chicano brothers and myself formed a Latino group at the Green Bay Reformatory. We managed to unite the brothers there beautifully. Our progress was recognized and admired by organization on the streets. We developed communication with groups from all over. We wrote articles for such papers as: El Grito, La Guardia, Chicano, Times, etc. The administration had labeled us as a militant group and for a long time tried to discontinue our meetings, but were unable to because of our relationship with outside groups. Finally, a riot broke out in November of 1971 and all activities were discontinued. The brothers were separated and the three leaders were transferred to different institutions. Our group and efforts were washed down the drain.

I have attempted to form another group here, but have been unsuccessful. The administration, or rather the warden feels that it may become a security risk. The count of brothers here is about 18 and a very few(4) of them participate in any of the groups that are here. Mainly because we are unable to relate our problems with other inmates because of our cultural background and difficulty to speak english. I am sure that if we could have a Latino group a lot could be learned. I hate to see my brothers waste their time doing nothing to benefit themselves, which is what a lot of us are now doing. I also feel that with a group we could develop a communication with our people on the outside, isolation is a monster here. I intend to keep trying to convince the administration here that a Latino group is badly needed, but I've a feeling that their attitudes will remain negative.

This letter is an attempt to develop some sort of a communication with the outside world on my part. So if there is anyway you can help us or if you have any suggestions as to how we can form a Latino group here we would deeply appreciate it.

..and I wish you and the outside world a very promising new year.

¡VENCEREMOS!

Jesse Lara  
Waupun, Wisconsin

ADELANTE RAZA! ADELANTE RAZA!

ADELANTE RAZA! ADELANTE RAZA!

Newspaper of LA RAZA, INC.

Editor: Maria Anita Sanchez

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ADELANTE RAZA!

Página 2

Mayo 1973



# Motivación ... por Paul J. Meyer

Número 5  
"LOS ELEFANTES DE CIRCO Y LA LIMITACIÓN"

El elefante puede, sin dificultad alguna, levantar con su trompa un peso de más de una tonelada. Sin embargo, ¿ha notado usted cuando ha ido al circo cómo, estos enormes animales permanecen pacientemente atados a una débil estaca?

Cuando los elefantes son jóvenes y aun débiles los atan con una fuerte cadena a una estaca inamovible. No importa cuanto luchen por liberarse, les es imposible hacerlo, no pueden ni romper la cadena ni arrancar la estaca. No importa cuán fuerte y grande un elefante llegue a ser, el sigue creyendo, mientras tenga la pata amarrada y vea la estaca junto a él, que le es imposible liberarse.

Muchos seres humanos, adultos e inteligentes, son como los elefantes del circo. Están atados de sus pensamientos y acciones. No se mueven jamás más allá de donde les permiten llegar las limitaciones que se han impuesto a sí mismos.

Si le está sucediendo a usted esto ... Decídase ahora mismo a desenterrar las estacas que lo atan ... rompa las cadenas que le impiden moverse ...  
**ICONVIERTASE EN EL HOMBRE QUE USTED PUEDE Y DESEA LLEGAR A SER!**



Milwaukee, Wis.---Chavez spoke of the common suffering, the changes the union is making and the need for unity.

There are two reasons why all these people were willing to take up our cause. "The first is that though the cause of the farmworker was late in coming...it was just and many could see the need. The second is our commitment to non-violence. We started in the 60's when violent actions were the rule. After speeches I was always asked what we were going to do violently" to get attention to our cause and make our demands known, "Out of all this turmoil we said, 'no, we're different; we'll do it nonviolently!'"

"...The spirit of non-violence, sacrifice,...is just simple loving." ....

...I want you to remember that "every time you come to the table (to eat) you come in touch with the suffering and exploitation of farmworkers."...One of our California Mexican American families that will migrate up the coast into Oregon and Washington for nine months of the year. They sleep under bridges or in an old truck that's so fallen apart it is dangerous for them to use, and when they return they are poorer than when they left. "They go out and plant, cultivate, and harvest the greatest abundance in any country...yet, they cannot feed their own children." The time has come to put an end to this.

(Speech delivered by Cesar Chavez on his trip to Milwaukee, Wisconsin on January 12, 1973)

--Susan Mueller



# STRANGERS IN OUR HOMELAND

January 25, February 1, and February 8  
1973



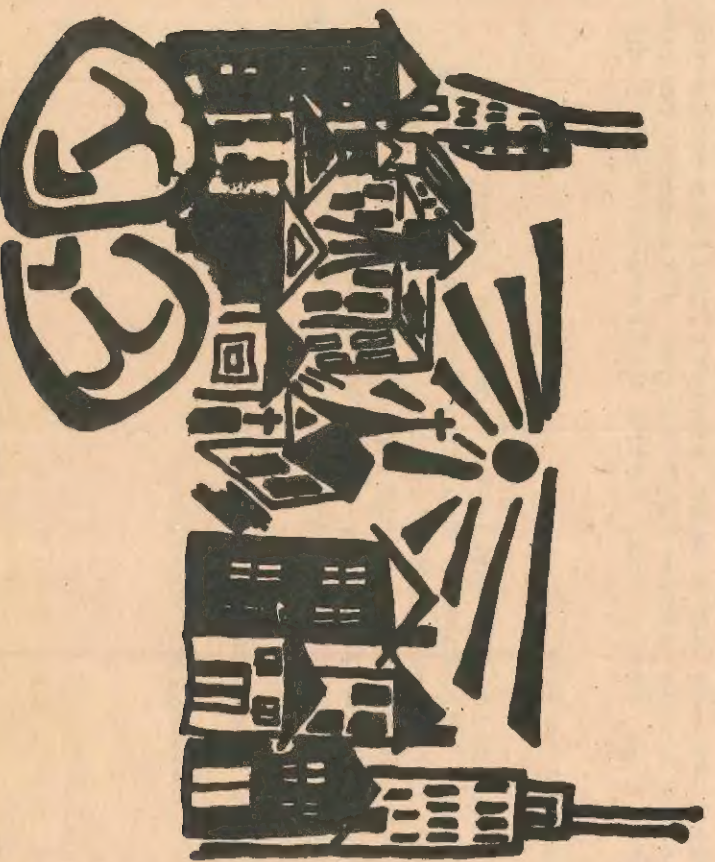
A three-program series on the alienation of the Mexican American in the Fox River Valley, presented by La Raza, Inc., and funded by the Wisconsin Humanities Committee in cooperation with:

University of Wisconsin Center-Fox Valley  
Lawrence University  
UW-Extension  
Silver Lake College, Manitowoc  
Appleton Public Schools  
The National Conference of Christians and Jews.

## The problem...

• "The dominance of Anglo values is apparent in the curricula on all educational levels; in the cultural climate which ignores or denigrates Mexican American mores and the use of the Spanish language; in the exclusion of the Mexican American community from all participation in matters pertaining to school policies and practices." (The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, May, 1972)

• "What a terrible irony it is that the very people who harvest the food we eat do not have enough food for their own children." (Cesar Chavez, leader of the farm workers)



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• "Mexican American children are not like other ethnic groups who are largely descendants of immigrants who came to this country from across the oceans, cutting their ties with their homelands... The earliest Mexican Americans did not come to this country at all. Rather, it came to them. They entered American society as a conquered people following the war with Mexico in 1848 and the acquisition of the southwest by the United States." (The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights)

• "La comida, el vestido, la habitation, el trabajo, la libertad, la igualdad, y el respeto humano no se mendingan, si no son derechos inviolables del individuo." (Food, clothing, shelter, work, liberty, equality, human dignity and respect are not charity, to be begged for, but rather, they are rights of every citizen. From the creed of La Raza, Inc.)

More than 3300 Mexican Americans live in the counties which surround the area during the months of May to October. Another 3000 Mexican Americans live in the area during the months of May to October. They are citizens of the United States and our neighbors. In our communities Americans face alienation. They are not in the courts, where the laws should protect them; in the schools, where the children have the opportunity to learn; in the community of Wisconsin.

The motto of the Mexican American community is "forward." It is the aim of this series to help overcome the barriers of a people which has made them strangers in their own homeland. We invite you to join the community dialogue, "Strangers in





# LA RAZA, INC.

Recent newspaper articles have brought national attention to the plight of the farmworker and the Mexican American in this country:

- \* three-quarters of all farmworkers earn less than federally established poverty level wages
- \* nationwide, farmworkers receive an average annual income of \$2,700 for a family of four, according to the U.S. Dept of Labor, 1970
- \* 2.6 million persons, 14 years of age or over, earned farm wages in 1971
- \* child labor, supposedly a thing of the 19th century, is still prevalent among farmworkers. A 1969 U.S. Senate report found 800,000 paid farmworkers under 16 and nearly half of these (375,000) between the ages of 10-13.

## Mexican Americans in Wisconsin

Since 1945, Texas and Mexico supplied the exhausted American labor pool with energetic armies of young workers. Food gathering and processing companies, as well as individual farmers, were the direct beneficiaries. For many years, the farmworker-accepted humiliation, discrimination, indignities and abuse. The Fox Valley area of Wisconsin was no exception to this treatment.

## Mexican Americans in the Fox Valley

In the early 60's an influx of seasonal workers came to the Fox Valley area--mostly to Shicotton, Bear Creek, Appleton. The workers were kept segregated; often, the employers would tell its migrants to stay away from town and limited their shopping to certain outlying districts.

Later, industry also benefited from their labor when some of these farmworkers left the fields to work in foundries at Neenah and Berlin. At the present time, over 2,500 people are actually living along the Fox Valley area.

## Initial Efforts

From 1966 to 1971, a group of concerned citizens became aware of the Mexican American as they brought food and clothing to assist the farmworkers living in barns and as they interpreted for them at hospitals, police stations and other agencies. These citizens became indignant with the attitudes within their own communities. Sporadic, helpful efforts were at last made permanent in the summer of 1971.

## L A R A Z A , I N C .

The concerned citizens of the Valley became aware of a Chicano (Mexican American) organization in Waushara county called La Raza. Contacts were made between volunteers from both counties (Wau-shara and Outagamie), and a similar group was organized in the Fox Valley. La Raza, Inc., became a reality in Appleton, Wisconsin in the summer of 71. The articles of this non-profit corporation state: the purpose shall be...to aide in securing and protecting the rights of minority groups".

Four Appleton churches, together with the local community financially supported and showed concern for La Raza and its Mexican American citizens. These monies allowed for the establishment of an office and the hiring of a full-time director to develop its programs:

- 1) Over \$5,000 were received by La Raza, Inc. during the first 9 months, all of it from private contributors, most of it in small amounts of \$5, \$10, or \$20.
- 2) Accomplishments of La Raza, Inc., Appleton from its inception in summer of '71 to February 1972:
  - a. implementation of an educational program for migrant children with the help of CESA 8 and the Department of Public Instruction, Madison.

- b. an adult educational program at the Casoloma Drive migrant camp, in cooperation with the Fox Valley Technical Institute.
- c. Services of 3 full-time ACTION volunteers from UW-Green Bay were secured to help in La Raza's development.
- d. Considerable time was spent in providing the needed religious and social gatherings for the settled out and migrating families.
- e. La Raza House. 11 young men were pulled from the migrant stream, were settled together in a house with a supervisor and provided with job training at the Fox Valley Technical Institute.

Living stipends for these young men were secured through the Wisconsin State Employment Services under Manpower Development and Training Act.

Our efforts during those first months were to protect the rights of Mexican Americans in the Fox Valley and to secure needed aid from local agencies, as La Raza Creed states: "We want to proclaim to all our brothers that food, clothing, housing, work, liberty, equality and human respect are not to be begged for, but are the inviolable rights of the individual".

## ...PROGRESS REPORT

Merger: February 5, 1972

La Raza, Inc., Appleton merged with the Mexican American Self-Help Project of Portage and Waushara counties.

### Mexican American Self-Help Project

1. During the winters of '67-'69 we (taken from Robert Wagner's report, Dept of Social Services, Green Bay) were invited to visit the homes of some Mexican American families in Central Wisconsin who were attempting to make Wisconsin their permanent home. We were becoming increasingly aware that more and more families were staying in Central Wisconsin and a number of them were experiencing a variety of problems.

2. In concert with a number of individuals from public and private agencies, especially representatives from the Diocese of LaCrosse and the Diocese of Green Bay, as well as interested citizens in Central Wisconsin, a proposal was written to:

- enable a Mexican American person to work fulltime on behalf of the families living in the Central Wisconsin area.
- develop information which would help each family.
- develop specific resources based on priority needs.
- develop indigenous leadership and a feeling of community.
- create a more positive feeling in the community and its agencies toward the Mexican American families.
- attempt to insure the continuation of this emphasis other than on a project basis.

3. After a year of planning with representatives from the two Dioceses and others, a two year project was developed beginning July 1, 1970. A Mexican American, Margarito Martinez, was hired as Project Director. The project itself ended this past July 1, 1972.



# LA RAZA REPORT...continued



## LA RAZA, INC., IN CENTRAL WISCONSIN Appleton-Wisconsin

### Elected Board

Consists of 25 voting members (See administrative chart, page 5) representatives of the eight-county area presently covered by La Raza, Inc.

### Staff

The two offices of La Raza, Inc., one in Appleton, the other in Wautoma; employ four staff members:

- Pancho Oyabide, Director
- Margarito P. Martinez, Co-Director
- Sr. Ann Kilkelly, Community Worker
- Maria Anita Sanchez, Secretary-Editor

### Padre Pancho & Margarito Martinez

Our working hours were divided in the following ways:

- 40% of the time was spent at the office writing and directing projects and were available for "people service".
- 60% of our working hours were spent in two other ways:
  1. direct contact with our people: home visits, legal aid counseling, job placement, doctor visits, welfare problems, organizing fiestas, and other events.
  2. with the total community: explaining our projects, seeking support, sensitizing individuals and agencies and community groups.

### Sister Ann

Full-time volunteer worker providing social services, translating for individuals and agencies, regularly visiting families, and directing the tutorial and drivers' license programs. Even though, she works full time for La Raza, Sr. Ann's monthly "salary" of \$100 comes directly from the diocese of LaCrosse and of Green Bay. This amount includes no stipend, only transportation.

### Maria Anita Sánchez

A young Mexican American girl from Wautoma, Wisconsin and now working as secretary of La Raza, Inc. She is in charge of all corresponding and communications between La Raza and individuals or agencies, assists the directors with paper work, reports, proposals, etc.

Maria Anita is also editor of ¡ADELANTE PAZA! and is thus responsible for:

- gathering news and information
- editing the material
- photography work
- final typing, lay-out and mailing and distribution of paper

During the winter of 1972 considerable time was spent by the new Board in determining goals and objectives for the staff:

### GOAL

A two-fold goal was developed for the future which includes hopes for both: the total community and the Mexican American community:

1. A. Total community. Awareness of the Mexican American in the community has been hindered when Anglo agencies such as police, school, health, and welfare departments were unaware of the situations because of language barriers, or simply, unconcern.
- B. Mexican American community. For the Chicano community our goals are to inform, educate and develop leadership and organize the La Raza people; thus liberating ourselves from fear and ignorance.

### EVALUATION OF GOAL(S)

We have made good inroads with the local residents; we are known and respected by a large number and we must continue our efforts of educating the public and rallying the support of concerned groups.

We have been slowly, very slowly, organizing La Raza community and training leadership. This area, however, needs more of our time, energy and imagination in the coming year.

### OBJECTIVES

Our objectives for 72-73 were divided and stated in the following manner:

- 1) "All the local, state and federal agencies and organizations of the eight county area will be contacted by the personnel, to negotiate a better delivery of services to Mexican American residents and migrants in this area."
- 2) "Help existing agencies see the need for and help hire Spanish Speaking people for their staff".
- 3) "Approximately 50% of eligible drivers will be helped to get driver's license."
- 4) "During the first year have at least one bi-lingual driver education trainer and examiner in the area".
- 5) "Develop a program with the courts and police systems so that no Mexican American will not be without a bi-lingual representative."
- 6) "Organize two basic education groups in the 8 counties. Instructions will be provided by the Technical Institute."
- 7) "Develop at least three tutoring programs for Mexican American school children".
- 8) "Motivate at least 3 Mexican American high school graduates to continue education at a University".
- 9) "Recruit at least 8 Mexican American high school graduates to continue education at a University".
- 10) "During the year develop a medical and dental proposal that would start to alleviate the health problems. Contacts will be made with local medical societies and Comprehensive Area Health Planning Agencies
- 11) "Promote county-wide housing authorities or any other source of housing such as Farmers Home Administration to alleviate the housing problems of Mexican American residents."
- 12) "Maintain on-going contacts with Chicano families and insure their involvement in all aspects of program development".
- 13) "Develop special projects that will meet specific local needs such as:
  - a. radio program
  - b. Chicano library
  - c. newspaper
  - d. leadership training



SUCCESS & FAILURES OF OBJECTIVES

Welfare and Social Services 1), 2):

We have made contacts with all counties and agencies; federal, state, local. But services are not much better due to the inaction or inability of such agencies to try and meet the situation. Counties such as:

- a. Green Lake, continued ignoring its responsibility towards the Mexican American (Ex. Mr. Dimas and Mrs. Melchor denied help when entitled to).
- b. Wausara refused to make room for a paid outreach worker during the summer '72.
- c. Outagamie still has not met a well established need of hiring a Mexican American worker within the department.

Driver's License & Courts 3), 4), 5):

A total of 45 Mexican Americans have successfully passed a bilingual driver's test with the help of an interpreter. No bilingual examiner available at the present. 75% of our drivers now hold a valid driver's license for the state of Wisconsin.

From all the counties, Outagamie's judicial system needs a special mention for its efforts in handling Chicano offenders. We must extend this just policy of fairness to other counties. A crime prevention proposal has been submitted to the East Central Criminal Justice Planning Committee. Even though, implementation of this proposal is essential for the welfare of our youth, not much has been accomplished on this line due to the inaction of the East Central Planning Board.

Education 6), 7), 8), 9):

Wautoma denies access to their school buildings. Summer '72 migrant children are bused from Wausara county to Plover in Portage.

In spite of a certain need, Berlin Public schools do not meet the needs of our children or their families. 52 children under 16; no tutorial classes, no parent-teacher coordinator. (Plans are now under way to remedy the situation) Special mention for their efforts is credited by La Raza to Stevens Point, Appleton, Wild Rose, and Plainfield for hiring bilingual teacher aides. 8 young Mexican Americans attend Universities from our area.

Fox Valley Technical Institute has made an excellent effort in recruiting and establishing programs for our youth and adults.

Three adult classes are presently being held in our area; Appleton, Wild Rose, Oshkosh. 36 students attend these classes. Most of them with stipends (MDTA, UMOS, scholarships).

An independent tutorial effort is being directed by Sr. Ann in cooperation with the Stevens Point Public School System, the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point and the Department of Public Instruction, Madison in both Portage and Wausara counties (enrollment; 114 students, 42 tutors)

Health 10):

No specific programs were provided for local residents in the area of health, with the exception of the Migrant Health Clinic. A new mental health project is planned (see special projects).

Housing 11):

12 Chicano families have moved into new housing under the FHA bill 235. We have been very slow on this line.

Items 12), 13) will be included in our section of special projects for 1973.

\*\*\* The most important investment that La Raza engaged in was education:

1. Portage and Wausara counties are for the second year, providing tutoring services for its Mexican American children. 114 students are benefiting from the assistance given by the

**LA RAZA REPORT** --- continued

42 tutors. A similar tutorial program is to be extended to Green Lake and Outagamie counties.

2. 700 migrant children attended Title I summer program at Plover, Wisconsin. Our teachers, as well as the students had a tremendous (space) living experience.

3. La Raza, Inc., Appleton, was the first non-educational agency to receive a \$38,000 grant for its summer Title I migrant program. The Department of Public Instruction sought and obtained direct ruling from the state attorney for such a project. Most of the ~~xxxx~~ teachers, aides and the administrator were Mexican American from the locality. It was a special program in many ways, as we sponsored a radio program directed by the students themselves and they did extensive filming on migrant life by use of still and moving pictures.

We have had some success in achieving better understanding and also in securing the rights of our people, but, we fell short in many of our objectives; especially in training leaders from among La Raza people.

"AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERNS"

We plan special projects for 1973, that in connection with the objectives, will help us to meet our goals:

1. Chicanos in Central Wisconsin  
The National Endowment grant of \$5,500 will be used to further sensitize the total community, to make public issues of general concern to the Chicano, aiming to educate the general public of the Chicano; his life, situation, identity.

**a helping hand**

**LA RAZA, INC.**  
1825 North McDonald Street  
Appleton, Wisconsin 54911  
Phone: 739-775  
Fr. Pancho Oyarvide, Director  
Charles Fernandez, President  
Oshkosh, Wisconsin



2. Alcoholism

The State Advisory Council on Alcoholism granted to La Raza, Inc. \$20,000:

- to assist in planning for the development of a more effective prevention and treatment program to deal with alcoholic abuse
- to establish an information and referral service

3. Leadership

We must commit ourselves to community organizing through projects to develop leadership among our youth and adults. Some of these projects will include the following (now in preparation):

- Personal loan fund through La Raza to develop responsibility and give much needed credit. We presently have 11 loans out amounting to \$515 and hope to reach our goal of \$5,000 for '73
- "Jovenes de La Raza" leadership program to reach and develop the talents of our youth, from all our counties, is at the present time, making plans to develop a comprehensive leadership program for youth.

4. New Offices

We plan to open offices at both Stevens Point and Berlin. Transportation is a major problem for our people.

5. "ADELANTE RAZA!" Newspaper

3,000 issues are printed monthly and distributed free of charge, as a service to the community. We must make plans to involve more of our people as reporters, artists, photographers, etc. The paper has been self-supporting during the first year.

6. Crime Prevention

A proposal was presented to the East Committee on Criminal Justice with plans to establish a crime prevention and counseling center for our youth. We should make this project a priority for '73, in connection with the vocational schools and the Universities.

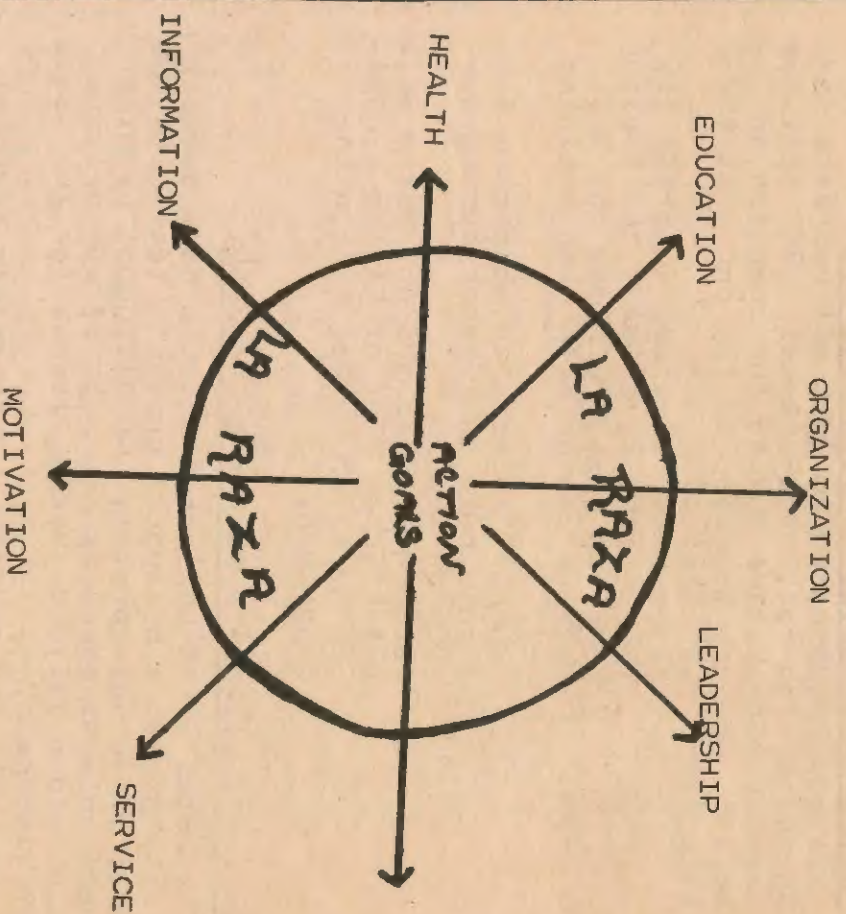
Our most precious asset of '72 was, the fraternal spirit of dedication shown by many of our volunteers, and also, nuestra Raza. The flexibility we now enjoy should be kept as a necessary ingredient to meet the needs of La Raza.

LA RAZA

(Hablando de mujeres) Debe tratársela siempre con cariño, y mucho más si se ponen bravas.

(Speaking of women) They should always be treated with affection, and even more if they get angry.

LA RAZA



We have been successful with project monies; however, grants for La Raza's operational existence are very hard to come by.

In 1972, over \$67,000 were granted to La Raza in project monies, and only after a considerable amount of staff time, \$23,000 was granted by different sources for our operational budget which includes 4 staff, 2 offices, office supplies, etc.

As of January 1, 1973 we have \$12,500 left from the \$23,000 budget of '72. It should be enough to carry us through to June 1973.

La Raza has many supporters; their support comes to us in various ways. Over 500 Wisconsin residents are on our mailing list and have contributed to La Raza and its projects by serving on its board, assisting us with the implementation of the projects, and many by financial support.

We cannot list all contributors, but our main financial supporters:

- Department of Local Affairs & Development, Madison
- LaCrosse Diocese
- Green Bay Diocese
- Wisconsin Council of Churches
- Green Bay Migrant Ministry
- Young World Development, Fox Valley
- Campaign for Human Development

Without this and other support, La Raza would fail to be a reality. Together we stand-----

-----ADELANTE!



LA NUEVA RAZA:

- Soy La Nueva Raza
- He vivido ignorante y como esclavo.
- He aceptado insultos y opresión.
- He aceptado... pero no acepto.
- Soy inquieto y luchador!
- Maldigo la ignorancia,
- Desprecio los insultos,
- Y me levanto firme y libre!
- Soy La Nueva Raza!



# CTAS

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os barrios es un expOnente deesas el día de hoy.

## TEATRO

FEbruary 1  
"LABOR LAWS AND FARMWORKERS"

FEbruary 8  
"School Policies & Public Assistance"



### The program...

January 25

**PART I**  
**THE CHICANO IN WISCONSIN**  
7-10 p.m., Fine Arts Theatre  
UW Center-Fox Valley

Teatro del Barrio, a Chicago drama group, presents three skits:  
- "No Savó Nada de la Escuela" (I Don't Get Anything Out of School)  
- "The Great American Dream"  
- "Los Vendidos" (Stereotypes)  
• Dialogue

February 1

**PART II**  
**LABOR LAWS AND FARM WORKERS**  
7-10 p.m., Harper Hall  
Lawrence University

Presentations:  
Philip Lerman, commissioner, Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations  
Representative: United Farm Workers  
"Mexican American Contribution to Wisconsin Economy", Dr. James Provinzano and Dr. James Riddell, professors of anthropology and sociology, UW-Oshkosh

"Los de Abajo" (The Underdog), a dramatic presentation by a cast of local Mexican Americans and Anglos. Written by Sherwin Howard, assistant professor of theatre and drama, Lawrence University, and directed by Mark Malindukas, L.U. assistant professor of theatre; associate director is Paul Doopke, L.U. student.

• Dialogue

February 8

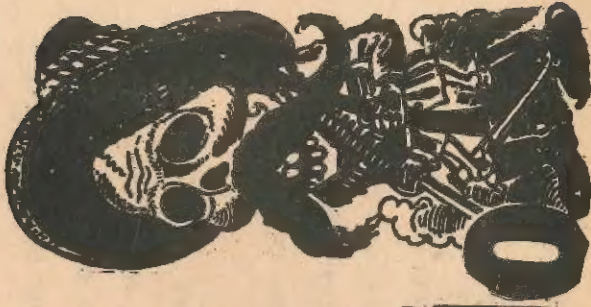
**PART III**  
**SCHOOL POLICIES AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**  
7-10 p.m., Fine Arts Theatre  
UW Center-Fox Valley

Clem Baime, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction  
Robert Wagner, Division of Family Services, Department of Health & Social Services, Green Bay

Ricardo Parra, director of La Raza Unida, presents a study on the Chicano in the Midwest.

• Dialogue

\*There will be a 75-minute dialogue following each of the three programs. Group moderators for the dialogues are: Charles Fernandez, president, La Raza, Inc.; Robert Wagner, Department of Health and Social Services, Green Bay; Dr. Leonard Weiss, professor of geology, UW Center-Fox Valley; Dennis Ribbens, librarian, Lawrence University.



## TEATRO & BARRIO



COPLAS DE UN POBRE

Mexicans and Indians are the only two conquered minorities of the United States whose rights have been guaranteed as the result of treaties. **COPLAS DE UN POBRE** or **POETRY OF THE POOR MAN** speaks of the spiritual riches, "faith, hope and love," a and nature's gifts, "the sun, the earth and the water," which have kept him alive through years of suffering and exploitation.

Coplas De un Pobre

I.  
Soy un hombre despojado  
De derechos y tierra  
Que mis padres me heredaron  
Antes de una cruel guerra.

CORO

II.  
Que la carcel y la pobreza  
Son hermanos--puede ser  
Para el hombre esclavizado  
Que libre se quiere ver.

CORO

Solo existo  
Por la fuerza en mi alma  
Y el amor en mi corazón  
Por la fe que me ilumina  
Gracias, Yo doy.

Por el viento que canta en la sierra  
Por el sol que me da calor  
Por el agua y la tierra  
Gracias, Yo doy.

--Miguel F. Barragan



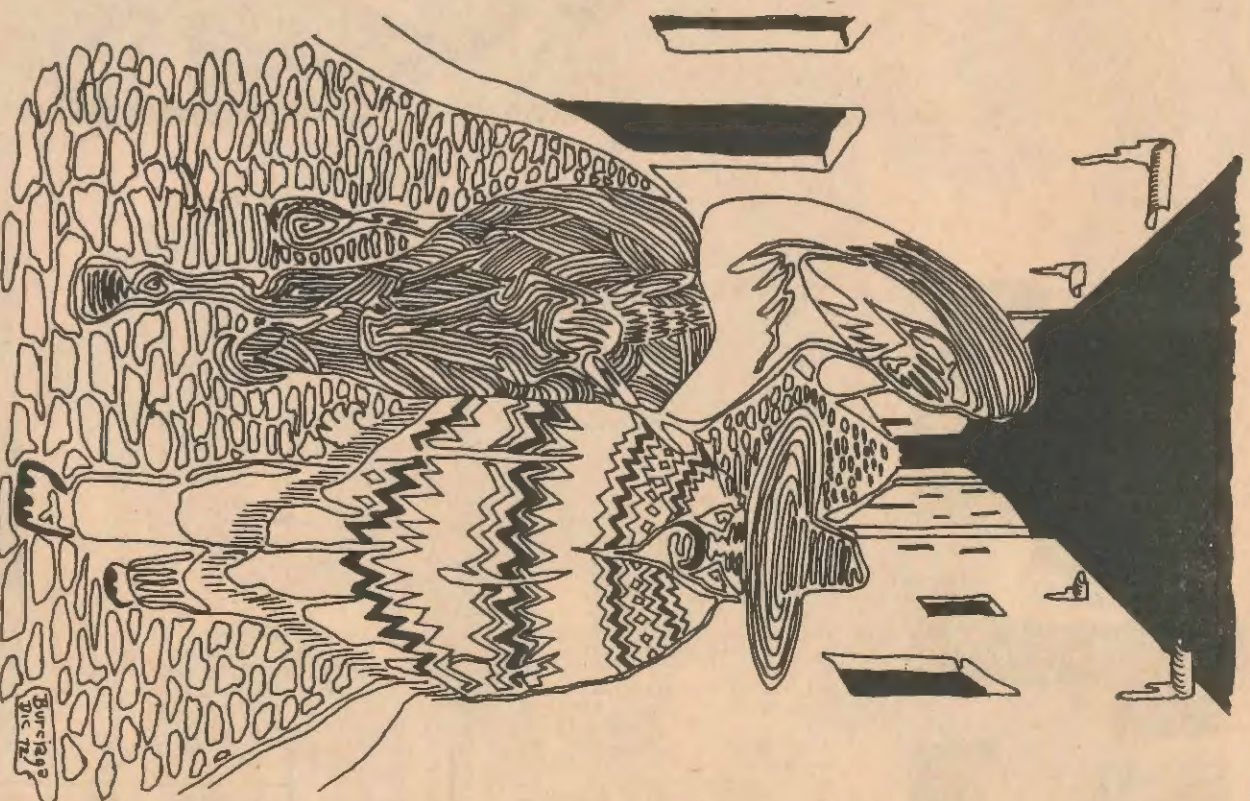
UN SUEÑO DE ESPERANZA

Many have been the dreams of great leaders such as the Kennedys, the Kings, the Chavezes, and the Gandhis. These dreams, grounded in a generous spirit of commitment and self-sacrifice, contain the ingredients of brotherhood, optimism, and hope. Will Americans and the world ever truly understand this dream of hope? This is the question raised by **UN SUEÑO DE ESPERANZA**.

Un Sueño De Esperanza -- Miguel F. Barragan

Sueño de un mundo donde el hombre  
A su hermano ayude y no lo destruye  
Donde el amor abraze la tierra  
Y la paz se prefierre a la guerra.

Sueño de un mundo donde la humanidad  
Pruebe la justicia la verdad y libertad  
Donde la ambición y la avaricia  
Jamás marchiten almas tiernas sin malicia.



Of the many Christmas messages we received, we have chosen the above card as the most artistic and meaningful.

The written message most moving to us came from a family friend of La Raza:

"Every timo a B52 is downed by the Viet Cong we rejoice...one less for destruction."



Sueño de aquel mundo donde toda raza  
Negra, roja, cafe y blanca  
Sepa compartirse de poder y del riquezas  
Sin venderse y esclavizarse a ellas.

Si, sueño de ese mundo libre y bello  
Donde la confianza domine el miedo  
Y la vida como el sol que la oscuridad  
levanta

Llegue a realizar este sueño de esperanza.



# INFORMATION SERVICE

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## Social Services . . .

In November and December the staff of La Raza, Inc., Appleton-Wautoma, Wisconsin assisted the Sub-Committee on Migrants and Indians (State Advisory Committee for Social Services), by conducting home interviews with the Mexican American families in Wausara, Portage, Green Lake and Outagamie Counties. These were for the most part settled-out families, but it was felt their responses would be helpful in determining areas which may need improvement.

All questions could be answered by a "yes" or "no":

1. Have you ever applied to a County Department for services?
2. If yes, was this in Wisconsin? (If no, skip to Ques #13)
3. Was your application to the County Department for:
  - a. Food Stamps?
  - b. Surplus Commodities?
  - c. Medical Assistance?
  - d. Disabled Aid, AFDC, etc.?
  - e. Other?
4. Was your application to the County Department for Social Services such as:
  - a. Counseling?
  - b. Day Care?
  - c. Homemakers Services?
  - d. Other?
5. Did you and your family go alone to apply?
6. If no, who went with you?
7. If you went alone, were you satisfied that you were able to completely explain your needs?
8. If no, why?
  - a. I was frightened by applying?
  - b. I was confused about how to apply?
  - c. I was not sure if I could talk adequately in English?
  - d. I did not know what services I was eligible for?
  - e. Other:
9. Would you feel better if someone at the County Department would be a Mexican American staff person with whom you could communicate?
10. When you applied for services, did you have to miss work?
11. When you applied, how were you treated?
  - a. Was the receptionist friendly and helpful?
  - b. Did the receptionist know what you wanted?
  - c. Was the Social Worker friendly and helpful?
  - d. Did the Social Worker know what you wanted?
  - e. Did you have to wait a long time for the Social Worker to help you?
  - f. Other:
12. Was getting to the agency a problem for you (transportation)?
13. Has a worker from the County Department of Social Services ever come to your home?
14. Do you have any other comments regarding your feelings about services from the County Department of Social Services?

Madison, Wis.--Wisconsin's migrant worker population continued to decline last year, but at a slower pace than in the two previous years, a state agency said. The State Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations said that 770 fewer workers were employed in 1972, a drop of almost 10%. The decline was 26% in 1971, 19% in 1970 and 10% in 1969.

Alcario Samudio, director of migrant services for the agency, said that the large declines in 1970 and 1971 were mainly due to increased mechanization of farms in those years. The smaller decline in 1972 may indicate that the migrant population and mechanization are leveling off, Samudio said.

He predicted that employment in most categories would remain the same or decline slightly next year. Increased employment is expected in cranberries and nursery work.

About 5,800 workers were employed in 1972, compared with 6,400 in '71 and 8,800 in 1970. Much of the '72 loss was attributed to cherry harvesting and food processing employment reductions.

Nine of the 18 seasonal employment categories show fewer migrant workers in 1972 than in 1971, with others remaining the same or increasing slightly, the agency's Rural Manpower Service said.

The agency said that the workers were accompanied by about 1,166 dependents, down more than 800 from last season.

As in the past, a majority of workers registered by the Wisconsin State Employment Service claimed Texas as their home state. Florida, Illinois and Indiana also sent large groups of migrants to the state.

Food processing accounted for a majority of migrant jobs--a total of 3,400 workers. This compared to about 3,800 in 1971.

Second in employment was cucumber harvesting, which provided work for nearly 1,100 workers, compared with 1,260 in 1971.

Other crop activities registering declines were: cherries, down 475 jobs to a new total of 275; potato harvest and warehouse, down 125 to 225; mint, down 55 jobs to 70, and apple harvest, down 50 to 75.

Counties having the largest number of migrant workers were Dodge with 1,003 workers and 129 dependents, and Wausara with 700 workers and 190 dependents.

The information was contained in a year-end report compiled by the department and was based on a combination of Wisconsin State Employment Service job registrations, monthly work force surveys and estimates made by field staffs.

The following are the comments of one of the interviewers: "In distributing this questionnaire to the Mexican American population, I found that there is a whole gamut of need which does not show up here. To the Mexican American, social services means medical transportation and commodities. If the receptionist helps them fill out the papers with a smile, service is roughly adequate. Almost unanimously, however, the people readily express a desire for a Spanish speaking person on the staff."

One stumbling block for the settled-out migrant who finds he needs services is that often he owns property in Texas and is in the process of deciding where he wants to settle. The Texas property is perhaps not of much value and the owner reaps no income from it, yet it prevents him from needed assistance in Wisconsin.

The major conclusions the Committee has drawn from the questionnaire is that there is a complete lack of knowledge of what social services county departments can provide Mexican American families; that the addition of a Mexican American staff person could assist in explaining and determining other needs of the family beyond financial services; that while the help given the families was seen as friendly and what the family wanted, the majority would find it most helpful if they could communicate with someone in their own language; and, a little less than half of the families missed work and had transportation problems in securing help.



★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

ESCENAS DE INVIERNO

Silva, rechina el aire  
penetrando por puertas,

ventanas,

rendijas;

Su sonido es frío,

helado

estremecedor.

Cuando anochecido

cansado

me acuesto

mis pensamientos flotan--

vuelan

a lejanas tierras;

a tierras de mi infancia,

campos ardorosos

y soleados días.

De pronto

zumba en mis oídos

un furioso trepidar

azotar

de gigantesca fuerza

aterradora;

Son masas de viento helado

que aplastan

zarandean

mi viejo rancho.

Que sin necesidad de pedir permiso

chorros de aire frío

penetran por entre rendijas,

cortando sin piedad

como afilado machete--

el calorcito de mi cuarto;

me tapo

vuelvo a cubrirme

y a soñar.

★★★★★



★★★★★★★★



Por la mañana

al levantarme

Nieve suave,

blanca,

mojada,

seca

Cae.

Cae lenta

silenciosamente

y se junta

amontonándose

formando barreras

cubriendo casas,

campos,

ciudades.

Mi ventana

con los vidrios blanqueados

cegados por el frío--

me invita a ver

las blancas sábanas

de interminables llanuras.

Todo esta callado--

silencioso.

Tan solo el sol se asoma

y vuelve a esconderse

entre nubes,

Parece vasilar

dudar

de la fuerza

de sus poderos rayos.

★★★★★

